

will be sold at Public
the sixth day of January
the afternoon, at the Inn
the right, in equity of re-
the subscriber. Cheap.
ing has to redeem a
founded in Albany in said
is numbered two in the
said town, containing
the same being more
dated March 16, 1836,
hundred dollars and later
description reference in
Book 47, Page 514.
It, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.
4117

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

W. E. GOODNOW.
118

From the
House Rep

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 5.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1838.

NUMBER 20.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLETT.
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at
the option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms,
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Contract prices, and letters on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-office.

THE CONTRAST.
One cold December evening, as the stage
whirled thro' the village of —, it stopped
at the door of a humble cottage, and set down a
single traveller. It was the abode of a poor
widow, whose heart beat quick within her, when
the joyous sound of the sleigh bells ceased so
unexpectedly at her own door. She well knew
the unlooked for visitor could be none other
than her only son; and trembling with joy,
surprise and eagerness, she hurried to meet him.
But ere her hand touched the latch, a fearful
sound struck upon her ear. In a short, hollow
cough, which the poor invalid in vain sought
to stifle, she too well knew the symptom of that
evil complaint, which had made her a widow, and
but for this one child less woman; and now
she felt that she was to be wholly bereaved.
It was a sad meeting. Walter had left her
when the blooming cheek and bright eyes of his
boyhood, bade her hope that in the constitu-
tion of her youngest and gentlest, the seeds of
untimely decay, had not been sown before his
birth; for five long years of apprenticeship in
the distant city, had he nursed her hopes into
certainty by constant and cheering letters; and
now when, in her fond imagination, she had
pictured him to herself, ripened into glowing
and manly manhood, he suddenly stood before
her, a tall, pale, slender death-smitten, stripling,
the very image of her eldest born, as he looked
but one short month before she followed him to
his early grave. "I have come home, mother,
for you to cure me," said the youth. She
could not answer.

With an aching heart, the mother that night
made ready the bed, in which five of those
she best loved on earth had died; and laid upon
it her wildest pillows for the emaciated tem-
ples of her last; and when she heard him
assure her, that his complaint was a slow fever,
and that city air had not agreed with him of late,
and he should soon be well, now he was at home,
and had her to nurse him, the heart of the poor
widow wept within her, and there was a choking
in her throat, that almost stifled the few
words she tried to utter. It was hard that
night to pray; but she did pray, until her spirit
waived warm within her, and she felt stronger to
bear the heavy burden which has now laid up-
on her so suddenly.

Long before midnight she turned the pillow,
which she had drenched with tears and laying
her head upon it in holy confidence that all
was for the best, sunk into a peaceful sleep of
innocence. After this came the well known
cares, and anxieties, and fear, and comforts.
It was not long ere the sufferer himself knew
that he had only come home to have his last
hours smoothed, as none but a mother can soothe
them; and to repose in the church yard where
he had wandered among the graves in his child-
hood. From that hour the mother and the son
talked little of earth and earthly things, when
alone together, except at those transient inter-
vals, when cheered for an instant by the de-
lucious nature of his complaints, life again rose
gleaming in fairy colors, before the eye of the
youthful sufferer, and seemed for a moment
nearer, brighter, and more substantial than the
blessed regions beyond the grave. Short, how-
ever, were these intervals, and even in them the
more experienced eye of the mother read too
well all that might once have deceived her; at
such times she found it needful to pray alone.
She did not ask that the cup might pass from
her, that her son might be spared to her; she
had done that when she was young in sorrow,
and had not been sufficiently chastised. But
now she felt assured that he was to die, and
that it was best he should die; she only prayed
that he might be fitted for that pure and hap-
py world, into which he was mercifully taken
so young, and that she might be comforted from
above through her present trial, and thro' the
gentleness of her old age. Both prayers were
reasonable, and they were not rejected. The
very act of praying for resignation soothes us
into that blessed state of mind for which we
pray. During the sickness of her son, the
cares of the widow were many; but so were
her comforts. She toiled for him, but
she prayed with him. Those who knew how
very near he was to her, and that he was her all
upon earth, would scarcely have believed that
she could have known a happy hour while he
lay before her eyes dying by inches; yet there
were many times, when, as she listened to the
pure and holy sentiments of a dying Christian,
and looked on his cheek, flushed not more with
the fire that revelled in his veins than with hope,
and beheld the saintly expression of his eyes,
humbly but fervently raised towards heaven,
she felt that it was joy thus to contemplate
even the last of her children. She regarded
him, not as a being of earth, but as one about
to ascend almost visibly to his proper home a
vision of perfect purity and happiness. How

could she weep while such ideas crowded on
her mind.
In the same village, and separated only by a
small orchard from the cottage of the pious
widow, lived one on whom the sun of worldly
prosperity shone bright. Seated amidst the
rural abundance of a large and thriving farm,
surrounded by a family of healthy children, and
almost a stranger to sorrow from her birth, the
neighbor of our widow was a woman who per-
formed all her worldly duties without reproach
looked upon the peace and plenty that surround-
ed her, as a matter of course, and rose up in
the morning, and lay down in the evening with-
out one aspiration of heartfelt prayer of grati-
tude to Him whom she never denied, but seldom
thought of, as the author of her happiness.

Twice only had the even shadow of grief
fallen upon her dwelling during a long life; once
when the husband whom she had wedded with
indifference in her youth was taken from her,
after ten years of union had warmed her
heart into something like conjugal love; and
once when her eldest and favorite child, after
a boyhood of dangerous idleness and mis-
chievous pranks, eloped from her and went to
sea. From that time she had never heard from
him: months and years rolled on, filled up with
the round of petty duties, cares, and joys; and
she had imperceptibly learned to think of him
as one whose face she should behold no more.
But not a fortnight after the gentle and pious
Walter returned to die under the eye of his
mother, George Nelson came home, to the long
forsaken abode of his childhood. Proud and
happy, indeed was the mother, as she gazed on
the handsome and hardy sailor, and beheld him
loaded, as she thought with the fruits of suc-
cessful toil; proud and happy, but not grate-
ful.

The frequent oath, indeed sounded strangely
and harshly in her ear; and sometimes during
the jolty of his ungarded moments, she heard
tales to which she wished she had not listened.
But her doubts and her scruples sprang from
no deep source; and though she feared that all
was not right, her very soul did not shudder.
Within her at that hour of depravity natural to
those whose affections are given to a God of
purity; and her doubts did not prey upon her
spirit. She remembered that such were the
ways of sailors; she palliated the sin of the
man in her own mind, as she had done the fol-
lies of the boy, and for three days exulted and
was happy. The bold yet scrupulous eye of
the youth, certain inconsistencies in the account
he gave of himself during his long absence, and
the utter want of principle betrayed in his con-
versation, won him no regard among his neigh-
bors; particularly among those who remem-
bered against him the misdemeanors and gen-
eral recklessness of his boyhood. Yet the eye
of a mother closed itself against all that might
shock her partially; till on the evening of the
third day an awful light broke upon her; and
she woke in horror from her dream.

The family had gathered round the blazing
fire that had sent roiling volumes up the chim-
ney, illuminating with its red and dancing
beams the whole apartment, from the young
children that nestled in the corner close by the
blaze, to the dark cloaks and garments that
hung round the walls; the room rung with the
sounds of merriment, and the young sailor was
heard louder than all, singing songs fit, in-
deed for the fore-castle where he had learned
them, than for the domestic fire-side. As the
mother moved to and fro in the apartment, her
eye fell carelessly sometimes through a window
on the beautiful winter evening landscape that
lay without the fields wrapped in one wide
sheet of spotless snow, and reposing under the
moonlight and starlight of a cloudless sky, calm
and lovely as the remains of departed innocence
and beauty. But her's was not a soul to be
moved with such a scene; and it had not power
to arrest her eye one moment, till a face,
of the face of a man appeared, looking in at the
window. Then she stopped, and another, and
another presented itself, apparently surveying
the group around the fire-side. There was a
moment's consultation, and they all disap-
peared; but ere the widow, surprised and appalled
she scarce knew why, had opened her panic-
struck lips; there was a trampling of feet in
the snow without, the door was burst open and
three men rushed into the room. At the first
glimpse of their countenances, George sprang
from his seat with an oath, and after a wild
glance round the room in search of other means
of escape, made a desperate attempt to force
his way past them. The struggle was violent
and short, and presently, bound, panting, and
helpless, he stood unresistingly among them.

Then the shrieks of his mother fell on his ear,
his head sunk on his breast, his knees shook
under him, and his little brothers and sisters,
who looked not long on his glassy and sullen
countenance, never forgot it till their dying day.
The words "bloody pirate and murderer," were
all that the mother heard; the bound arms and
guilty brow of the son, were all that she saw;
and a flood of grief, horror, and, to her view
of all, worldly shame, rushed upon her
soul.

Long before midnight, the unhappy criminal
was on his way to the scene of trial, conviction,
and ignominious and untimely death; leaving be-
hind him a home filled with shrieks and agony,

His crime was indeed a crime of blood; a mur-
der committed with the aid of two accomplices
on the wide and lonely ocean, where the death
cry of the wretched victim could reach no hu-
man ear, and his horrid struggles as they threw
him into the sea, mangled and yet living, were
vain as the hopes of human succor. The par-
ticular of the tale never reached the ear of his
mother; but in the hopeless, alas! almost
prayerless misery of that night, she felt what
it was to have lived "without God in the world"
and so to have brought up her eldest born.

That same night, the spirit of Walter Tem-
ple ascended to the God who gave it. His
mother was alone in the room with him when
he woke from a quiet sleep; and pressing her
shrivelled hands in his own cold and emaciated
fingers, he whispered a request that she would
read him one more chapter in the bible. She
took it up, but as she looked on his face, she
saw there the impress of death. She put the
book into his hand, and eagerly drawing for-
ward the dim candle that stood by his bedside,
she beheld rather than heard the faint "God
bless you mother," that quivered on his lips.
Something more he murmured that she only
indistinctly heard the words "humble hope,"
when a bright smile gleamed over his face, and
with that celestial light upon his countenance he
died.

The childless widow looked upon him long
and earnestly, ere she knelt down by the bed-
side to weep and pray; she could hardly be-
lieve that he was gone, so gentle had been the
dreaded separation of body and soul; never had
she seen the departing spirit exhale itself so
peacefully from its tenement of clay. And it
did not seem possible in the nature of things,
that her last and youngest should lie there a
corpse, while she stood by with her silver hair,
bent figure, and wrinkled cheek, like one whose
proper hour had long since come, and who had
nothing more to do on earth. But when she
did realize he was dead, she uttered no shrieks,
no bitter wailings of despair, for she felt that
she had no cause; yet she wept when she felt
her own loneliness, when she looked on his
youth and thought what he might have been to
her old age. But at last her sobs grew less fre-
quent, the voice of her prayer grew stronger,
and the spirit of God came upon her in peace
and resignation. She rose to look again upon
the face of the departed, and to close the dull
eye where alone death looked ghastly. Then
she gazed on the pale brow, so lately throbbing
with pain, and now so calm; and the mouth
about which lingered the seraphic smile of dis-
solution; and she parted the fair locks on his
forehead till the chill of death struck to her
fingers, and the struggle between the sickness
of her heart and the faith that endureth all
things, became too strong to be borne; then
she walked away with a tottering step, to her
own straw pallet, whispering fervently as she
went. "My God! oh forsake me not! help me
yet a little longer to bear this sorrow!"

Towards the gray of the morning, a short and
broken sleep, full of dreams came upon each
widow. But the visions of the one were of
horror and dismay; scenes of blood and violence
thickened round her; or she went through
dark dungeons to visit some wretched prisoner,
whose dimly seen features were but too fam-
iliar, or she beheld the tall gibbet start up be-
fore her eyes, in some well known spot, where
her children sported round her, and in each
wild dream one face and figure still haunted
her, till she woke only to shudder and shudder,
consciousness of the dreadful reality rushed over
her mind. But peace waved her angel wings
over the humble roof of the poor widow, though
death was within her doors; the spirits of the
departed came round her pillow, with bright and
happy faces, the voices of those she loved rung
in her ears and her dreams were of Heaven and
blessed things. She to woke to affliction, tem-
pered with hope and resignation; and great
was the contrast between the sorrow which had
that night fallen on the two dwellings.

VISIT TO THE HERMITAGE.
(The following letter was written to T. A. S. Don-
phian, Esq. Natchez, by one of the editors of the "Col-
umbia Democrat," and published in a recent number
of the Tri-Weekly Free Press.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., OCT. 16, 1837.
Friend D.—I arrived in this town a few
days since. It is situated on the Cumberland
river, which is navigable half the year for the
largest class of steamboats. The place is
healthy, and all the comforts of life, and its
luxuries too, can be obtained for about one half
what they cost in Mississippi. Middle Ten-
nessee is the garden of the south western coun-
try.

In company with J. O. Bradford, Esq., the
talented and accomplished editor of the Nash-
ville Union, I visited the Hermitage, which you
know is the residence of the most distinguished
American of the age. He lives about ten miles
from the town, entirely free from the bustle in-
cident to a city life. The house is perhaps
half a mile from the main road—a gate opens
to a private avenue which leads to the dwelling
of the retired soldier and statesman, who, Cin-
cinnatus like, has gladly embraced the quiet of
a rural life after having long and successfully
served his country. The house has nothing
remarkable about it—there are several in your
town more gaudy in their exterior and interior.

A portico or gallery extends the length of the
house both front and rear, each supported by
six stately pillars. A beautiful yard gently ele-
vated, extends for some distance in front. The
grounds are tastefully ornamented with shrub-
bery.

General Jackson was in the main hall when
we rode up—he met us at the door; after cor-
dially saluting my estimable friend B., I was
introduced. Gen. Jackson's manner is so easy
and familiar, that every body is perfectly at
home in his company. We found him in fine
spirits—his mind appears to have lost none of
its youthful vigor, although time is gently mak-
ing inroads upon his noble and commanding
person—a very good idea of the general coun-
tenance of his face and head is conveyed in the
various likenesses with which we frequently
met. He is inclined to stoop a little, when
walking, yet steps with all the firmness and ac-
tivity of a man at the age of thirty. His mem-
ory appears to be remarkably retentive: he re-
cited incidents of the revolutionary struggle, of
the late war, of the Creek and Seminole cam-
paigns which were listened to with great inter-
est. Do you know the origin of his cognomen
of "Old Hickory?" After the battle of New
Orleans, when he was returning with the Ken-
tucky and Tennessee volunteers, he loaned his
horse to a soldier in the neighborhood of Nat-
chez; the General fell in the rear of the army,
and pursued his way on foot. After he had
marched some twenty or thirty miles, one of the
soldiers observed to his comrade that "the Gen-
eral would break down." "No," observed his
companion "he is as tough as hickory." Ever
since the occurrence of the anecdote in 1815,
he has borne the title.

He recollects men and incidents with great
accuracy; he is a living history of the age.
The politics of the day formed a prominent
topic of the conversation. Those who have
called him an "ignorant" man, and stigmatized
him with other epithets which I will not repeat,
must have had a "beam in their own eye."
He has the history of banking at his tongue's
end; he shed a mass of light upon that subject, as
well as upon all others of which he spoke, that
we could not fail to instruct and improve. He
deprecates the circulation of change bills, and
shortly after he was elected President of the
United States, some of the poor market women
came to him with a complaint that they were
seriously imposed upon by being compelled to
receive the depreciated paper which was then
issued by the corporations of Washington,
Georgetown and Alexandria, in payment of
their produce. They lost twenty-five cents on
the dollar in getting them changed into specie.
General Jackson told his humble petitioners
that he "had no power over the matter, but
they had; to morrow morning just form a res-
olution among yourselves not to take a cent of
it from one end of the market house to the
other." They did so, and in three days the
corporations called in their unlawful issues, and
specie circulated in abundance.

The General has a very fine garden; I cul-
led some choice seeds, which I will divide with
you the first opportunity. The garden is taste-
fully laid off in plots, ornamented with various
kinds of flowers and shrubbery. The tomb of
his lamented lady is in one corner of the gar-
den but a short distance from his dwelling. It
is surrounded by rose bushes, and the weeping
willow, and covered by a plain summer house.
The inscription upon the tomb was written by
Major Lee. She died in 1828, aged 61. After
speaking of her unbounded benevolence and
event piety, it concludes thus: "A being so
gentle yet so virtuous, slander might wound,
but could not dishonor. Even death, when he
tore her from the arms of her husband, could
not transport her to the bosom of her God."
You recollect the foul slanders which were
heaped upon General Jackson, and his lady too,
during the first canvass. Shame! shame upon
their heartless authors! Although female deli-
cacy shrunk under them, the brave and the
good old man yet survives to receive the bless-
ings or grateful millions. Long may it be be-
fore he shall occupy the little tenement prepar-
ed by the side of his deceased wife!

The carriage made of live oak of the frigate
Constitution is looked upon with peculiar inter-
est by all his visitors; it is indeed a beautiful
specimen of American mechanism. The asso-
ciations connected with it are peculiarly inter-
esting.

The hall of the General's dwelling is quite
elevated. A beautiful painting decorates one
of the walls, representing the attack made upon
the Americans and others in Mexico, by the
degraded and illiterate population of that ancient
and beautiful city. Mr. Poinsett, the Ameri-
can Minister, walks out upon the balcony of
his residence, accompanied by a high spirited
young Virginian, by the name of Mason, and
unfolds the banner of his country. The stars
and stripes of "our loved country land" had a
wonderful effect in allaying the feelings of the
excited populace. A hundred well aimed
muskets were diverted from the mark; and
that furious people retired before that irresis-
tible appeal. That was an instance of the power
of the American flag. A bust of Mr. Living-
ston and Mr. Woodbury are kept in the main
hall. In the parlor is a very good likeness of
Mrs. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren.

The dinner was a plain and substantial re-
past. Previous to retiring, the General propos-
ed a toast, "Our absent friends," which was
drunk by all. Andrew Jackson, Jr., and his
intelligent lady, and Col. Earle, one of the
most accomplished gentlemen in America are
of the General's household.

No one can visit the Hermitage, without be-
ing pleased. Every thing is calculated to
unlike the stay of those who call, agreeable and
pleasant. There is no display, no ostentation;
you are at home and welcome. The Hermit-
age is almost constantly thronged with compa-
ny, and will be, so long as its distinguished
owner sojourns among the living. And when
he has been gathered to his fathers, thousands
will make a pilgrimage to his tomb, and bear
away some relic in memory of one of the purest
patriots that ever lived.
N. L.

To A. T. Donphian.

ALWAYS HAPPY. An Italian Bishop strug-
gled thro' great difficulties without repining,
and met with much opposition in the discharge
of his Episcopal functions, without betraying
the least impatience. One of his intimate
friends, who highly admired those virtues which
he thought impossible to imitate, once asked
the Prelate if he could communicate the secret
of being always easy. "Yes," replied the old
man, "I can teach you my secret, and with
great facility: it consists in making a right use
of my eyes." His friend begged of him to
explain himself. "Most willingly," returned
the Bishop. "In whatever state I am, I first
of all look up to Heaven, and remember that
my principal business here is to get there; I
then look down upon the earth, and call to mind
how small a space I shall there occupy in it
when I come to be interred; I then look abroad
into the world, and observe what multitudes
there are who are more unhappy than myself.
Thus I learn where true happiness is placed—
where all our cares must end, and what little
reason I have to repine or complain."

YOUNG LADY'S FRIEND.

BY MRS. FARRAR.
Dress—Late Hours—Politeness in a crowd—Supper—
Engrossing Beaux—Departure.

There is a charm in mere youth, which is
set off to the best advantage by a simple style
of dress. Young girls lose a great deal if they
sacrifice their peculiar privileges, for the sake
of ornament and an elaborate toilet, which
would better become them in a later period.
The simplest muslin frock, if well made, and
accompanied by well-dressed hair, neat gloves
and shoes, will become a girl in her teens far
better than the richest satins and laces. If you
have any doubt as to the size and nature of the
party you are going to attend, it is better to
be on the safe side, and err by being too little
rather than too much dressed.
Whatever the fashions may be, never be in-
duced by them to violate the strictest modesty.
No woman can strip her shoulders and show
her back and bosom without injuring her mind
and losing some of her refinement; if such
would consult their brothers, they would tell
them how men regard it.
Do not stake your gentility on going late to
parties; but show your love of reasonable
hours, by going as early as it will do to go.
Late hours are the bane of some of the old
countries of Europe; let us beware how we
aid in introducing them here. It seems to me
that all wise and good people should do their
utmost to prevent their countrymen from run-
ning into the folly of turning night into day, by
midnight revels and morning sleep.

There is a great difference in the manner of
moving about in a crowd; some push rudely
through, regardless of the injury they are dis-
turb; they tread upon the feet of others, or
press unshrinkingly against their elders; whilst
a true gentlewoman wins her graceful way
without harm or offence to any, but concilia-
ting every one she approaches; she never re-
treats without looking to see if she incommodes
any person behind her; she never pushes
forward without taking every precaution to
avoid coming in contact with the dresses around
her.

At the supper table, too, great difference
of character is seen. Where things are so
managed as to give the elderly and married
people the precedence they ought to have, will
sometimes be a want of proper courtesy in the
eagerness shown by the young people to reach
the scene of action. The pushing and crowd-
ing is sometimes more like that of a street mob
or the mixed company on board a Hudson
steamboat, than what befits a private house,
and an occasion where all will be equally well
served without it. Gentlemen often feel their
pride engaged in doing their utmost to provide
well for ladies on their arms, and so press on
too violently; it is therefore, incumbent on a
lady to repress the earnestness of her cavalier,
to say she is in no haste, she will go presently
when there is more room. A slight movement
back from the crowd will often affect all around
you, and often induce others to wait as you do;
thus a party is formed who eat their supper half
an hour later, and all are better accommodated
in the matter of eating the good things provided,
the characters of individuals are shown, and
very greedy propensities will occasionally ap-

will be sold at Public
the sixth day of January
the afternoon, at the Inn
the right, in equity of re-
the subscriber. Cheap.
ing has to redeem a
founded in Albany in said
is numbered two in the
said town, containing
the same being more
dated March 16, 1836,
hundred dollars and later
description reference in
Book 47, Page 514.
It, Jr. Deputy Sheriff.
4117

pear, under very fair forms. It is best to make up your mind as to what refreshments agree with you, and what do not, and then partake of them accordingly. Both health and delicacy are best consulted by avoiding mixtures; to eat freely of one thing is better than to eat of a variety of things, and to eat slowly is not only better for your stomach, but for your reputation too; for what is more disgusting than to see a person devouring rich things as though they were famished, or never before had tasted any thing so good.

By observing the expression of faces, you will be able to regulate your words and actions so as to be true to yourself, without hurting the feelings of any. The less you think of yourself and the more you consider others, the more agreeable you will be.

If, on going away from a party, a gentleman begs leave to hand you to your carriage or to walk home with you, and you are obliged to leave him in the entry, while you go in search of your shawl, look out for him again when you are equipped; and do not let another intercept him, if you can avoid it without making a fuss. If another arm is offered, you can hesitate, and say, "Mr. such an one was going with me;" then if he is at hand he will appear, and if not, you can proceed with the substitute. This is the rule of politeness, were there is no special reason for refusing a gentleman's attentions.

Learn to put on your things very expeditiously, if you would not exhaust the patience of all concerned. A gentleman is so easily equipped, that he often has to wait, and cannot but wonder at the time ladies consume; to lengthen his penance, by dawdling or stopping to talk is not fair, and shows a want of proper consideration for others.

REGULATION OF EXCHANGES

There has never occurred in our political history a circumstance that deserves to be more deeply weighed by the Democratic party than the present position of the commercial exchanges. No event ever displayed, in a manner so palpable and glaring, the reckless and false assertions which are the favorite weapons of Federalism against Democratic principles, measures, and men. Six months ago, and every stock-market bulletin from Wall street and Chesnut street was teeming with "the derangement of foreign and domestic exchanges." Exchange on England was fifteen or twenty per cent! Exchange on New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Natchez and other places, was ten, fifteen, twenty per cent! All the operations of commerce were at a stand; credit was destroyed, and enterprise was annihilated. For all this there was one cause, and one remedy. The cause was the war of "the Government" on the banks and the merchants; the specie circular; the gold humbug; the exclusive metallic currency; the cursed spirit of Loco Focism; the legacy of Jacksonism; the vile principles of Jeffersonian Democracy. The remedy—the sole remedy—was, to defeat the Administration; to charter a national Bank if possible; if not, to uphold the exploded deposit system; to put an end to all "experiments;" in a word, to succumb to the credit system. When Congress assembled in September, the President ventured to express the opinion that none of these things was either the cause or the remedy; that the derangement of exchange and the embarrassment of trade arose from excessive speculation and over-trading; the natural consequence of excessive issue of paper money; and that the remedy would not be found in adding a new stimulus to these causes, but in avoiding all interference by the Government: in leaving the sound sense of the American people to retrieve their embarrassments in their own way; in waiting for the results of that economy and reduction of purchases and imports which were already commenced; and above all, in looking for the payment of our debts to the real productions of our industry, the crops of our farmers and planters—not to fresh issues of paper money, or new supplies of bank facilities.

And how were these suggestions of a sound patriotism received? They were scarcely made before they were denounced with "all the decency" of Federalism. There was "no system for regulating exchanges;" there was "no remedy for the distress;" there was "no aid from the Government;" the sufferings of the country were treated with heartless indifference; Nero sat fiddling while Rome was burning! This trash, or something worse, was echoed and re-echoed from the Capitol to Wall street—from the caucus to the stock exchange. It was despatched by the express mails, "from our correspondents at Washington," to be hashed up again in the federal gazettes of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and even in those brilliant foreign adjuncts of Federalism, the bankers' newspapers in London and Paris. All, however, was in vain. Congress was inexorable; the session came, and passed, and was at an end; none of the "causes" were removed; none of the "remedies" were tried; nay more, the re-establishment of a national bank was voted down; the restoration of the deposit system was voted down; and the representatives of the people went home, after giving time to the merchants and the banks for the payment of their debts, but without adopting a single one of the indispensable measures which Federalism had demanded.

But what, in the meanwhile, and the quiet and mighty mass of the American people been doing? What was the course of the land? Was the wagoner calling on Hercules to help him from the mire?—Was the planter of Carolina or Mississippi, with his fields white with abundant

cotton; or the farmer of Pennsylvania or Illinois, with his harvest of teeming grain, tallying "for aid of Government?" Was the thrifty mechanic, the unspeculative merchant, or the prudent tradesman, waiting until Congress should "regulate exchanges?" No; such was not their course. They were curtailing their expenditures, they were refraining from speculations, they were importing less from abroad, they were living more frugally, they were sending round their crops to pay what they owed, they were meeting the emergency with the bounteous resources which their own industry, and the blessings of Providence on their country, had placed at all times within their control.

And what is the result? Without the least change in the conduct and policy of the Administration; while every one of the causes that have been assigned, remains in full operation; without the adoption of single remedy proposed by Federalist or Conservative, THE EXCHANGES HAVE REGAINED THEMSELVES. At New York foreign exchange is as low as 111, calculating in bank money, which is nearly equivalent to three per cent, UNDER THE REAL PAR OF EXCHANGE between New York and Liverpool. Domestic exchange is at 1-2 to 1-3-4 between New York and New Orleans, and will probably be very soon lower par. Without a national bank—say, in spite of the friends of a national bank—the regular trade, productions and industry of the people equalize their exchanges.

We trust the lesson which these events teach will not be lost on those timid or professing friends of Democratic principles and measures who suffer themselves to be blown about by every blustering gale of Federalism. As for the steady mass of the Republican party, such things only serve to make their adherence firmer, steady to that course of political measures which in many a crisis heretofore, over and over again, through good and through evil report has proved to be successful and triumphant in the result.—Globe.

THE EXCHANGES.

The Federalists have stood upon two grand positions: first, that nothing but a United States Bank could effect a resumption of specie payments; secondly, that nothing but the same bank could regulate the exchanges. These are the positions on which the whole Federal party have stood since May last; and what are the facts? Why, that foreign exchange is THREE per cent, in favor of the United States; and that domestic exchange is nearly at par! Thus every thing desirable in exchange is already effected, without the aid of a National Bank; and that specie payments will be resumed in a few months in despite of all that can be done by the British Bank of the United States to prevent it. Suppose Congress and the country had given way at the extra session, and rechartered Mr. Biddle's bank, and the same results as to exchange and speedy prospect of resuming specie payments had taken place, what glory would have been sung to the bank! what triumph at seeing THREE per cent, in favor of the United States on foreign exchange! what exultation at the state of the domestic exchanges! what victorious shouting at seeing the New York and other banks ready to resume! and all attributed to Mr. Biddle's bank; but now that all these things have taken place, not only without the aid of a National Bank, but in defiance of the opposition of the Bank of the United States, not a word is said about it in the Federal press. Not a word in them about exchanges now! all silent—all hushed—all dumb-founded at finding it proved by experience that we can prosper, not only without a King bank, but in defiance of one!—Globe.

Congress has been engaged thus far chiefly in a debate on the reception of abolition petitions and memorials on the admission of Texas.—Mr. Wright has introduced a bill into the Senate requiring the banks in the District of Columbia under the penalty of a forfeiture of charters, to resume specie payments by the 1st of May. The House has been engaged in a warm debate on a constitutional question in relation to the Standing Committee. Mr. Pope of Kentucky, has been appointed to take the place on the Committee of Ways and Means vacated by the resignation of Mr. Fletcher. On Wednesday 20th, Mr. Slade of Vermont, addressed the House at length on the subject of an abolition petition presented by him—taking a wide range, and entering into the general subject of slavery. His course produced great excitement—he was frequently called to order and motions were made for adjournment. Mr. S. was compelled, at last, to take his seat, when Mr. Wise of Virg. after alluding to the unprecedented course of Mr. S. called on the southern members to leave the House, and accordingly some twenty or twenty-five members from the Southern States withdrew, and a meeting of the Southern Delegation was appointed to take place at 3 o'clock. Amid the confusion which this scene necessarily created, Mr. S. again attempted to proceed, but was called to order and directed by the Speaker to take his seat. An adjournment was then carried by a vote of 106 to 65.

At the meeting of southern members, Mr. Patton of Virginia, was called to the chair.—A committee of six was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting in the evening the measures to be adopted. At the adjourned meeting all the Senators from the slaveholding States, except Messrs. Benton and Clay, and all the Representatives were present. Elloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Wise, Moncree, Calhoun and others of the House. Mr. Patton of Va. was finally appointed by the meeting to present on the next day to the House a

resolution, disposing of abolition petitions by laying them on the table without debate. The same resolution in substance adopted by the House session before the last.—It was proposed to publish an address to the people of the U. S. and it is thought such a paper may hereafter be prepared.

On Thursday 21st, Mr. Patton asked leave to offer the resolution referred to above, which was objected to by Mr. Adams, when Mr. Patton moved a suspension of the rules which was carried. Mr. Patton then offered his resolution with a few remarks and moved the previous question and was followed by Mr. Adams, under great excitement, who, being out of order was finally compelled to take his seat. The previous question was carried—129 to 62.—The question was put on the adoption of the resolution.

When the name of Mr. Adams was called, he rose, and with great emphasis said, "I hold the resolution to be a violation of the constitution of the United States—of the right of my constituents, and of the people of the United States to petition, and of my right to freedom of speech as a member of the House."

While pronouncing this declaration Mr. A. was repeatedly called to order—and was finally commanded to take his seat by the Speaker.—Mr. A. requested that his reply should be entered on the journal, which was decided to be out of order, although the fact that the request had been made and the reply of the chair were inserted. The House then went into Committee of the whole on the reference to the Committee of the President's Message.

On Friday, the Senate was occupied in a warm debate on a bill to prevent the circulation of small notes in the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Preston and Clay advocated its commitment to the Committee on the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Benton, Brown and Young opposed, and advocated its passage. The motion to commit was negatived, and the engrossment ordered by a vote of 39 to 0.

In the House Mr. Adams made a motion to have his declaration made in answer to his name on Mr. Patton's resolution entered on the journal—which was laid on the table. Appropriations for fortifications and the Army for 1838 and a bill to remit duties on merchandise destroyed by the fire in New York, were reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

FEDERAL DOCTRINES.

Nothing will show the true character of federalism so clearly, as to trace it in all its windings, and observe, in how many instances it has opposed and advocated those measures, which have received the support or met the condemnation of the Democracy. The same deceitful feature that marked it in infancy, when it came fresh from the hands of its nursing fathers Ames and Adams and Hamilton, has continued to distinguish it throughout its long career of political knavery and hypocrisy. Ever-varying in its mode of operation to meet the contingencies of the times, to adapt itself to popular favor, it has assumed such a variety of names, and clothed itself in such borrowed garments, that it would seem almost impossible to suppose it possessed of a sufficiency of that conservative principle of its existence, *impudence*, to venture upon the assumption of new ones. But the last resort is, to follow the advice of its own bard,

"And if we cannot alter things,
By George we'll change their names, sir."

And when the disguise of a name becomes tainted by the adhesion to the petrid system which it conceals, another is taken, with the same facility that an application of *chloride of lime* is made in parallel cases to remove vegetable impurities. In all the changes made, and disguises taken, it is still federalism; it is still the same principle of opposition to the popular will, and the same yearning for the upper seats of the synagogue. In the progress of a political campaign, it is the policy of the opposition to conceal its true colors, because the good sense and patriotism of the people would revolt at the idea of elevating to office men who would treat with scorn and contempt the people who gave them power.

When circumstances have transpired to gain a triumph for the opposition, then, when the object is attained, as they imagine, the cloven foot is made to appear, and the true principles of the party are clearly and distinctly avowed. Are there those, among our readers, who are drawn, is merely ideal? We invite their attention to the following propositions set forth and advocated by the New York Commercial, in which the monarchical doctrines of the revived Federal party are boldly maintained, and from which the people will learn, what they may expect, if the Federal party ever enjoy the privilege of carrying their principles into practice:—1. That it is idle to talk of the intelligence of the people, for the history of nations [says the Commercial] cannot present an example of such total want of intelligence as our country now affords!

2. That "it is a FUNDAMENTAL MISTAKE that the people may be governed, or will govern themselves by reason."

3. That the "difficulties of our political affairs are the genuine and natural consequences of defects in the Constitution, and of the FALSE and VISIONARY opinions which Mr. Jefferson and his disciples have been proclaiming for forty years."

4. That "universal suffrage has been left without adequate restriction."

5. That high officers should not be responsible to the people, and the Constitution must be changed in this respect, because "when the Executive officers depend for their offices on annual or frequent elections, there will be no

impartial or efficient administration of the laws."

6. That "the Constitution must secure the Chief Magistrate in his office."

It is right that the Democracy should be apprised of these expessions of the Federal party that they may better understand the motives which actuate their political opponents, through all their tergiversations—their desire of success and the hope to coax or wheedle the people in their support. But, thanks to the intelligence of the people and the progress of reform, the principles of ancient federalism can never be successfully revived in this country.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, January 2, 1838.

"Another year with its joys and sufferings—its pains and pleasures has passed away." A new year with its hopes and anticipations—the tears and forebodings has commenced. Immersed in pleasure or business, distracted with cares and sorrows, or revelling in amusement we take no note of the ceaseless flow of time. We need something to recall us to ourselves—to remind us of the rapidly with which we are hastening through our short career. A birth day or the commencement of a new year seems like an monument on the pathway of life to remind us of the space we have passed over and to admonish us of the progress we are making towards the end of our earthly journey. Let us pause and look back upon what is past and if we do it seriously and reflectingly, it will smooth the future by teaching us how to avoid the difficulties we have encountered through errors in our past course. If we find there, sorrow, disappointment and vexation; it will be well to seek for the causes, and most likely we shall find that we ourselves have not always been blameless. Whenever we find that a course which in its beginning promised happiness, led to misery or disappointment, we shall be led by the details of prudence, if influenced by no higher motives, to avoid a repetition. When conscience tells us we have been in the wrong and we propose to ourselves amendment, we usually fix upon some future period for its commencement, and what time so auspicious for entering upon the task as the beginning of a new year. If the past year has been witness to our reformations and improvement in virtue and goodness, its recollection will serve to strengthen our good resolutions, and give us new power to persevere in the ways of well doing. If the ghosts of departed hours bring harrowing recollections, let them warn us to avoid what may hereafter bring us occasion of repentance. We all have before us hopes of good and anticipations of evil. Let the past teach us to be prepared for disappointment in the former and to bear with firmness evils that may not be avoided.

The late Bank Convention stated among their reasons for declining to fix upon a day for the resumption of specie payments, that the rate of exchange between this country and Europe was too high. The Bank papers too have harped upon this subject and intimated that the evil could only be cured by establishing a national bank. But unfortunately for their hopes and prophecies, the evil has cured itself, or rather trade has so regulated itself that exchange has fallen without the aid of a National Bank, and even in spite of the efforts of the friends of such an institution. Had a Bank been chartered at the late extra session of Congress or even before, we should have been told by all the bank hangers that the Bank charter, or hopes of one, had restored public confidence, and that this alone had regulated exchanges. These political quacks prescribe a Bank as the remedy of all existing evils, but it we can only keep off the harpies the patient will get well of himself. If the Federalists suppose that from late events the people are becoming reconciled to a National Bank they deceive themselves. When that question is fairly presented to the people, they will speak in a voice that can neither be misunderstood nor resisted. They will find that opposition to a Bank is not confined to the ranks of the democratic party, but that many of those whom they now rely upon as political friends will take an open and decided stand against them. We find that here in the country at least, many of our political opponents, feel themselves insulted by being called Bank men, and above the most open and determined opposition to a national Bank, and are decidedly in favor of some more efficient regulations of our State Banks. The existence of such sentiments and feelings among such men, augurs well for the cause of the people's rights.

STATE LEGISLATURE. Our State Legislature assembled on Wednesday of this week, and we may expect some interesting details of their proceedings by another week. The election of Governor is closely entwined with the acceptance or rejection of the votes of a single town may vary the result. By having a majority in one branch of the Legislature, the democracy can guard their rights from invasion, should any thing of that kind be attempted. The principles heretofore adopted and acted upon by the democratic party will now undoubtedly be adhered to, let such a course effect the result as it may. If our opponents have a majority of the votes for Governor, let them have the benefit of it. The democracy respect from their servants a straight forward and manly course, swerving neither to the right hand nor to the left for any supposed temporary advantage. We leave tricks to our opponents. We have not forgotten the gains they played when they forced Mr. Benton into the gubernatorial chair, nor the verdict which the people gave upon their conduct. They have not the same power now, even if they had the inclination to insult the people by a violation of their rights.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.—It appears from the papers, that some mean spirited, contemptible bipeds have written to General Jackson anonymous letters enclosing shipplasters, with a view, as they suppose, of annoying this venerable man. The Philadelphia Inquirer notices this cowardly conduct with apparent satisfaction, which has called down the indignation of the spirited and intrepid Editor of the Public Ledger in the following appropriate manner:—"We are confident that the principal Editor of the Inquirer did not write this—for he is a gentleman, in feeling and deportment—above committing, approving or excusing any dishonest service. We wish that all his contemporaries were equally scrupulous. Far from approving all the views or acts of General Jackson before and during his presidency, we cannot stop long enough to make him an object of ridicule. Whatever reprehensible points have been exhibited in his very strong character,

none of them deserve contempt. Like Napoleon, he cannot be despised; and those who affect contempt for him, merely show their own clear title to that sentiment.

"Alas! less can we approve what is implicitly approved in this extract from the Inquirer—the base practice of writing anonymous letters. We have often denounced it, and now repeat that the man capable of writing an anonymous letter, for the purpose of defaming or insulting, is capable of any villainy of a fraudulent and cowardly character, and would commit any, when not afraid of detection. Not one of the dastards who thus strive to insult General Jackson, would dare to look him in the face; but every one of them would skulk away from his frown, like a dirty dog turned out of a clean apartment.

"General Jackson is now in private life, and his acts belong to history. For the purpose of instructing the future, by showing examples to be followed or shunned, let the history be written fairly and impartially, with nothing extenuated or set down in malice. But let not the sanctity of private life, or the infirmity of age, be invoked by dastardly ruffians, seeking to vent the low-spirit of low souls, while safe from resentment in secrecy, insinuation or infamy. "He is old and infirm,"—"This is a good reason" with honorable men for treating him with forbearance, if not respect. He has been our highest public servant—a good reason with those who value national character, for refusing to exhibit him in a ridiculous light, even if he were obnoxious to ridicule.

"How great the contrast between such secret libellers and Mr. Webster! This gentleman, who in all but opposition to General Jackson, has not forgotten the rules of honorable warfare, in a late speech at New York, uttered of him language like the following: "He is a gallant soldier, a courteous gentleman, and a sincere and honorable man, and will respect you none the less for opposing him with constancy and resolution."

A Committee of the New York Delegation to the late Bank Convention, have published a long Address in refutation of the arguments adduced against the policy of fixing a day for the resumption of specie payments. The New York Herald furnishes the following synopsis of it:—

"It admits the proposition that the banks of New York were vested with the sole power of creating paper money on the express condition that they should redeem it on demand. It asserts that nothing but inability to perform the condition justifies a suspension.

The delegates ascribe the act of the 10th of May to the withdrawing of the public deposits, excessive foreign credits, fall of the price of cotton, importation of bread stuffs, and the inability of the South to make remittances. The banks in the other cities suspended with their vaults full of specie, thus enjoying an advantage over New York.

The New York banks were to blame for not foreseeing and providing against this crisis.—Whether they could, under any event, have avoided this blow, the delegates do not deem themselves called upon to decide.

Nothing can justify a continued suspension but a continued inability to resume and sustain specie payments.

Owing to the suspension, a hundred different currencies sprang up in opposition to law.—Necessity compelled men to violate the law and constitution. To perpetuate this necessity is highly demoralizing to the community and destructive of commercial honor and credit.

If the banks then be able to resume, they are bound to do so, and not to put off the hour under the plea of expediency. They owe that duty to the people in order to restore the reign of honesty, the laws, and commercial integrity. Legally and morally they are bound to resume, and the only question they can discuss and decide, is their ability so to do.

The moment a bank suspends, the power of issuing paper money should be suspended. If it be desirable not to suspend this function, the application should come from the people to the Legislature, not the banks.

It was argued that many respectable merchants were opposed to the resumption. What would they ask the banks to do that which they themselves would shrink from? During the late trying crisis, many of them asked for and obtained time on their engagements. Would any one of them delay performing his promises after he had obtained the requisite time, and become able to fulfil them?

Stress was laid on the inconvenience a resumption would cause to particular classes, but the general good must first be looked to.

It was urged that we must first restore the domestic exchanges to their natural and regular condition and order, before we should attempt to resume. This was a confounding cause and effect. Pay specie and the domestic exchanges will at once fall to a commercial rate. The very suspension has been the cause of the late inequalities in the exchanges. It is inadmissible to suppose that the Banks may prolong the suspension a moment beyond their inability to resume.

The question being as to this ability, it appeared to the New York delegates that an early day might be named for resumption.—On the 18th of August last, the committee appointed by the banks were of opinion that the fall in the exchanges was sufficient they to prevent the exportation of metals if concert of action could only be obtained among the principal banks on the question of resumption.

While the Convention was sitting, exchange had fallen to 114 national. One week after the adjournment, it fell to 111 1-2, that is 2 1-2 per cent below the specie par. On this point,

a contempt. Like Na-
despised; and those who
m, merely show their own
ment.

approve what is implicitly
et from the Inquirer—the
e anonymous letters. We
it, and now repeat that
ding an anonymous letter,
aning or insulting, is ca-
e of a fraudulent and cow-
ould commit any, when
ion. Not one of the
ve to insult General Jack-
ok him in the face; but
ould skulk away from his
g turned out of a clean

s now in private life, and
dry. For the purpose of
y showing examples to
d, let the history be writ-
y, with nothing extenua-
unlike. But let not the
or the infirmity of age,
ly ruffians, seeking to vent
s, while safe from
insufficiency or infamy.

This is a good reason
or treating him with for-
et. He has been car-
t—A good reason with
and character, for refusing
delicious light, even if he
eule.

trast between such secret
treat! This gentleman,
on to General Jackson,
des of honorable warfare,
New York, uttered of him
owing: "He is a gallant
gentleman, and a sincere
and will respect your none
in with constancy and

New York Delegation
ention, have published a
ation of the arguments
olicy of fixing a day for
e payments. The New
the following synopsis

osition that the banks of
d with the sole power of
can the express condition
on demand. It is a
nality to perform in this
sension.

ing the act of the 10th
wing of the public de-
igning credits, fall of
ation of bread stuffs, and
th to make remittances,
ities suspended with
in, thus enjoying an ad-
rk.

anks were to blame for
ing against this crisis.—
under any event, have
delegates do not deem
to decide.

a continued suspension
y to resume and sustain
sion, a hundred different
n opposition to law.—
en to violate the law and
appropriate this necessity
the community and de-
l honor and credit.

able to resume, they are
t to put off the hour in-
ciency. They owe that
to restore the reign of
commercial integrity.
ey are bound to resume,
they can discuss and de-
to do.

suspends, the power of
to be suspended. It
suspend this function, the
from the people to the
nks.

many respectable mer-
the resumption. What
ks to do that which they
nk from? During the
often asked for and
engagements. Would
performing his promises
in requisite time, and be-
?

the inconvenience a re-
to particular classes, but
must first restore the
their natural and regu-
before we should at-
was confounding cause
to a commercial re-
is been the cause of
the exchanges. It is in-
the Banks may prolong
nt beyond their inability

to this ability, it ap-
ork delegates that an
for resumption. —
last, the committee ap-
ere were of opinion that
was sufficient they to
of metals if consent of
ained among the prin-
tor of resumption.

was sitting, exchange
annual. One week after
to 111 1-2, that is 2 1-2
ite par. On this point,

therefore, the objections urged by the opponents
to resumption have proved, as we predicted,
without foundation.

As to the apprehension of the effect that im-
portations of grain and merchandise might have
on the exchanges, and the predictions of a drain
of specie for the China trade, it appeared to us
to be irrelevant to the question of resumption.—
We might go on thus to adduce reasons for an
indefinite postponement of a return to specie
payments. The causes of the suspension being
done away, it is our duty to resume.

Objections were made because the four great
southwestern states were not represented in the
Convention. We do not consider this of any
importance, as their banks were largely debtors,
and the resumption of specie payments by the
other states would not injure them in the least;
nay, it would assist them in the collection of their
claims.

In regard to the indebtedness of our sister
cities, the resolution of the convention recom-
mending curtailments in the debtor places, would
have put to rest all objections.

We believe that all the Banks represented in
the convention were capable of resuming.

The question of confidence would have been
settled by a concerted action on the part of the
Banks.

It is to be regretted that the convention would
not agree to meet in March. It now remains
for the Banks of Baltimore and Philadelphia to
second our views, at the meeting in April, and
all things will go smoothly. The continued fall
in the exchanges, we hope, will leave them no
cause to doubt as to their true course.

The Banks here and in the country are tak-
ing every measure to resume at the earliest
possible day. If those of Philadelphia and
Baltimore do not come into the measure, it will
be difficult for those here to sustain a return to
coin payments.

From the Age

ARTICLES from the modern whig creed.—
To be a good federal whig requires a belief in
the following articles promulgated in the federal
papers:

1st. We believe that "Tom Jefferson secured
his election by fraud."

2d. That "Jim Madison ought to have been
hung, and that the Hartford Convention was an
assemblage of patriots."

3d. That Aaron Burr elected Andrew Jack-
son to the Presidency.

4th. That the banks ought not to resume till
Nicholas Biddle has got through with his con-
speculations, and obtained the majority in
Congress.

5th. That Henry Clay is the greatest man
that ever lived, and Daniel Webster a little
greater than he.

6th. That Government ought to take care of
Biddle and the Banks care of the people.

We have no especial liking for the truth and
philosophy condensed in the following article
from the Eastern Argus:

There is, comparatively speaking, but little
merit standing by one's principles when they
are in the ascendant, and apparently so firmly
rooted that they may safely defy assaults from
without, and lukewarmness and division from
within. It is in the dark periods of adversity,
when defeat is threatened, and when the ele-
ments of the political world are unsettled, that
the depth of our professions are shown, and we
sneak or stand firm as the case may be. It is
then, that the "changeling," whether actuated by
fear or by the hope of gain, shows his colors—
it is then that he hesitates and doubts, questions
this thing and that, and finally throws himself
into the arms of the enemy.

Most horrible.—We learn from a source
which we have no reason to doubt, that a hor-
rible murder was committed during the week
before last, at a house a short distance this side
of Springfield, in this State. We have the
name of the person who lived in the house, but
until the facts are fully ascertained by a regu-
lar investigation, we do not consider it our duty
to mention it. The circumstances were as fol-
lows: A poor woman with two children, was
travelling to Springfield, when night overtook
her, just as she reached the above-named house,
where she applied for lodgings until morning,
which request was readily granted. A short
time after, a gentleman on horseback arrived,
and likewise asked permission to stay all night.
After supper, the lady was showed to her
chamber, where, being weary with travel, she
soon fell asleep. She was aroused in the night
by a noise which she thought resembled a per-
son strangling, and immediately after she in-
quired that she heard blood running on the
floor. Her terror was great, but doubly in-
creased when she heard some one in the ad-
joining room ask, "What shall we do with the
old lady?" "Murder her, to be sure," replied
a second voice. "But the children?" inquired
the first speaker, "it will be hard to kill them."
"Well, then," said the second, "we will ascer-
tain if she is asleep, and if so, we will let her
go in the morning, and if not she must die."

The lady had sufficient fortitude and presence
of mind to appear to the murderers, when they
entered her room, to be in a sound sleep. In
the morning they gave her her breakfast, and
suffered her to depart with her children. She
had not gone far until she met a man on foot,
who stopped her and inquired where she had
stayed the previous night? She replied, at the
first house. What kind of people live there?
asked the man. They were very kind and
good to me, she replied. The stranger passed
on, and she had not proceeded far before a
second man accosted her with "where she
stayed last night?" Pity this time her sus-
picious were aroused, and she answered him in

the same strain as she had replied to the first.
He passed on, and she was met by a third,
who proposed similar questions, and received
similar answers. At length she arrived at
Springfield, and lost no time in informing the
proper authorities all that she had seen and
heard. A body of men were procured, and
proceeded to the house designated. The mur-
derers were taken by surprise, and all secured.
The house was then searched, and the body of
a murdered man found in the cellar, and also
the sum of \$13,000 was found, supposed to be
the property of the victim. By next week,
we will probably learn further particulars, and the
name of the unfortunate man.—Quincy, (Ohio)
Argus.

From the Eastern Argus.

"The Senate of South Carolina, by a vote of
32 to 5, have decided that in their estimation
"it would be unconstitutional, inexpedient, and
dangerous to incorporate a national bank."

The bank is losing ground every day. Its
successful management to stave off the resump-
tion of specie payments has disgusted many
who were before its friends, and opened the
eyes of the community to the base spirit by
which it is actuated. "Bank or no Bank," is
the question on which the next Presidential
election will turn—and "no Bank" will be the
response of the people in tones which will ad-
monish the federal party that it may as well re-
linquish its attempts to find a free and intelli-
gent people with chains, and to reconcile them
to their fetters by telling them that their links
are gold. The immense power of a National
bank, and the unscrupulous manner in which
that power has been used, should admonish the
people, anew, of the danger of permitting such
an institution to obtain a foothold—it should be
kept down—and its head bruised whenever it
can be brought within the reach of public in-
dignation.

The late Bank convention.—Papers from
almost every part of the country show the disap-
pointment which is felt because the Bank Con-
vention lately held in New York, refused to fix
a time for resuming specie payments. Much
was expected, and nothing realized. It was a
failure of the worst kind. The Convention re-
fused to fix a time (as they said,) on account of
"the high rate of foreign exchanges—the disor-
dered state of domestic exchanges—and the
short crops of 1837." It is a strange reason-
ing indeed. Either they mistake the signs of
the times, or a majority of the delegates had
something more in view than the good of the
country. Already has specie stopped going
abroad, and is coming back—foreign exchan-
ges are nearly equalized—domestic exchanges are
getting regulated last, and between New York
and New Orleans is nearly at par. This speaks
volumes, it shows that trade will regulate itself
—that business will have its own course—that
exchanges cannot only be regulated without
banks, but in spite of banks. In a word, that
the principles of free trade are often sound, and
the "let alone" policy often the best. If these
points are secured without the aid of banks,
many will hereafter change their views entirely
on this subject. The currency must be im-
proved, and the banks must do it.—New Ha-
ven Register.

FEDERALISM PUTTING ON ITS CLOAK.—We
notice that certain of the federal papers are
alarmed at the frank avowal of their doctrines
made by the Commercial Advertiser, (copied in
our last,) and pronounce it unauthorized.
We supposed, some of them would have sense
enough to disavow—not, however, from any
hostility to the doctrines themselves, but from a
belief that their general avowal would be prej-
udicial to the interests to the federal party.
They have found, also, that they have not yet
got the reins of government, and that a further
concealment of their designs is essential to the
accomplishment of that object.—The Age.

The Kennebec Journal states Federalism
and Democracy have nothing to do with the
present distinction of parties, and pirates from
the Albany Journal an article in which those
who adhere to the old party lines are described
as *Rip Van Winkles*. We have no doubt that
the editor would be glad to make the people
believe that no danger is to be apprehended from
Federalism, and that the old party distinctions
differ from those of the present time. But he
will hardly succeed in an attempt which im-
pudence or presumption only could prompt.
The old democrats will recollect that the very
question upon which Jefferson and Hamilton
first divided is that which now agitates the
country.—The Age.

PARIS HILL EXCURSION.

Meeting—Wednesday (Tomorrow) Evening.
Question for Discussion, "Ought the Legislature to
Repeat the present Small Bill Law?"
M. HANCOCK, Negative. S. SORNS, Affirmative.
The meetings are open to all, and the public gen-
erally are invited to attend.
Per Order.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at
Paris, Dec. 15, 1837.

Andrew Edward	Macomber Hannah
Blake Joseph	May Seth
Blanchard Joseph	Noble Daniel
Blanchard Joseph	Osgood James
Brett Martin	Prince Thomas
Burtin Nathan	Rogers Edmund
Chandler David	Randall Winthrop
Chase John	Robinson Preston
Daniel John	Swan Moses
Daniel Isaac	Stowell J. B.
Daniel Robert	Shillings Robert
Emery Nicholas	Valley Lucy
Foster Nathaniel	Whittemore Isaiah
Gall John Jr.	Woodbury Charles
Gall John Jr.	Woolsey Luther P.
Gall John Jr.	Woolsey John
Gall John Jr.	Woolsey John
Gall John Jr.	Woolsey John

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Weld.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners
and proprietors of land in the town of Weld, Coun-
ty of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are tax-
ed in the bills committed to the undersigned, Collector
of the town of Weld, for the year 1837, the respective
sums, viz:

No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
18 1	123	33	50
18 2	123	33	50
18 3	123	33	50
18 4	123	33	50
18 5	123	33	50
18 6	123	33	50
18 7	123	33	50
18 8	123	33	50
18 9	123	33	50
18 10	123	33	50
18 11	123	33	50
18 12	123	33	50
18 13	123	33	50
18 14	123	33	50
18 15	123	33	50
18 16	123	33	50
18 17	123	33	50
18 18	123	33	50
18 19	123	33	50
18 20	123	33	50
18 21	123	33	50
18 22	123	33	50
18 23	123	33	50
18 24	123	33	50
18 25	123	33	50
18 26	123	33	50
18 27	123	33	50
18 28	123	33	50
18 29	123	33	50
18 30	123	33	50
18 31	123	33	50
18 32	123	33	50
18 33	123	33	50
18 34	123	33	50
18 35	123	33	50
18 36	123	33	50
18 37	123	33	50
18 38	123	33	50
18 39	123	33	50
18 40	123	33	50
18 41	123	33	50
18 42	123	33	50
18 43	123	33	50
18 44	123	33	50
18 45	123	33	50
18 46	123	33	50
18 47	123	33	50
18 48	123	33	50
18 49	123	33	50
18 50	123	33	50
18 51	123	33	50
18 52	123	33	50
18 53	123	33	50
18 54	123	33	50
18 55	123	33	50
18 56	123	33	50
18 57	123	33	50
18 58	123	33	50
18 59	123	33	50
18 60	123	33	50
18 61	123	33	50
18 62	123	33	50
18 63	123	33	50
18 64	123	33	50
18 65	123	33	50
18 66	123	33	50
18 67	123	33	50
18 68	123	33	50
18 69	123	33	50
18 70	123	33	50
18 71	123	33	50
18 72	123	33	50
18 73	123	33	50
18 74	123	33	50
18 75	123	33	50
18 76	123	33	50
18 77	123	33	50
18 78	123	33	50
18 79	123	33	50
18 80	123	33	50
18 81	123	33	50
18 82	123	33	50
18 83	123	33	50
18 84	123	33	50
18 85	123	33	50
18 86	123	33	50
18 87	123	33	50
18 88	123	33	50
18 89	123	33	50
18 90	123	33	50
18 91	123	33	50
18 92	123	33	50
18 93	123	33	50
18 94	123	33	50
18 95	123	33	50
18 96	123	33	50
18 97	123	33	50
18 98	123	33	50
18 99	123	33	50
18 100	123	33	50

Unless said taxes with all necessary intervening char-
ges are paid to me on or before Tuesday, the first day of
May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of
said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the store
of Allen & Walker, in Weld, as will be necessary to
pay said taxes and all intervening charges.

J. W. KEENE, Collector.
Weld, Dec. 12th, 1837.

County of Oxford to Job Prince Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.
1837. March 2. To one day to appoint agents to take
the census in the unincorporated townships in
said County pursuant to an Act of March 2d,
1837.

Travel from Turner to Paris & home, 34 miles.

May 2. To travel from Turner to Brunswick on pet.
of Daniel Hatch and wife, 25 miles.

To one day viewing on said pet.

3. To travel from Brunswick to Hiram and back
to Brunswick on pet. of Joseph Brown and wife,
being a joint view with Cumberland County
Commissioners, 20 miles.

To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and ad-
judicating on said pet.

8. To one day hearing the parties and adjudica-
ting on pet. of Daniel Hatch and wife, 25 miles.

10. To travel from Brunswick to Moses Hutchins-
on's Jr. in Lovell on pet. of Wm. Lebaron and wife,
16 miles.

To three days viewing hearing the parties and ad-
judicating on said pet.

13. To travel from said Hutchins' to Bassett's Ta-
verny in Lovell on pet. of James Walker and wife,
2 miles.

To 1 day on said pet.

To travel from Turner to Zury Robinson's in
Sumner on pet. of John Moulton & wife, 14 mi-
les.

To three days viewing hearing the parties and lo-
cating on said pet.

To travel from David W. Corlies in Sumner home,
14 miles.

To 4 days making plans and reports.

JOHN PRINCE.

Oxford, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared Job
Prince and made oath that the within account by him subscrib-
ed, is true as to time and charges, and as to distance accord-
ing to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.
1837. March 28. To travel from Brunswick to Paris Court
house and home, 72 miles.

To one day appointing agents to take the
census in unincorporated places in said County.

May 2. To travel from my house to Zuck, Miller's in
Brunswick and home twice on pet. of Daniel
Hatch and wife, 25 miles.

To 2 days attendance on said pet.

3. To travel from Brunswick to John Kimball's in
Hiram and home on pet. of Joseph Brown and
others, being a joint view with Cumberland County
Commissioners, 20 miles.

To 3 days attendance on said petition.

10. To travel from Brunswick to Moses Hutchins-
on's Jr. in Lovell on pet. of Wm. Lebaron and wife,
14 miles.

To three days attendance on said pet.

13. To travel from Moses Hutchins' Jr. to Joseph
Bassett's in Lovell on pet. of James Walker and
wife, 16 miles, and 4 days at-
tendance.

June 12. To travel from Brunswick to Zury Robinson's
in Sumner and home on pet. of John Moulton &
others, 93 miles.

To 13 & 14. To 1-2-3 days attendance on said pet.

ABEL GIBSON.

Oxford, ss: June 22, 1837. Personally appeared Abel
Gibson and made oath that the foregoing account by him sub-
scribed, is true as to time and charges, and as to distance ac-
cording to his best knowledge and belief.

Before me, J. G. COLE, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsay Dr.

For services as County Commissioner.
1837. To one day to Paris to appoint agents to
take the census in unincorporated places in said
County.

To travel to and from Paris 40 miles.

March 23. To one day to Paris to appoint agents to
take the census in unincorporated places in said
County.

April 2. To travel from home to Brunswick on pet. of
Daniel Hatch and wife, 25 miles.

May 2. To travel from home to Brunswick on pet. of
Daniel Hatch and wife, 25 miles.

To one day viewing on said pet.

3. To travel from Brunswick to Hiram on pet. of
Joseph Brown and wife, 20 miles.

To 3 days viewing and hearing the parties jointly
with the Commissioners of Cumberland Co.
To travel from Hiram to Brunswick, 25 miles.

8. To hearing the parties on pet. of Daniel Hatch
and wife, and adjudicating on same one day.

10. To travel from Brunswick to Moses Hutchins'
Jr. in Lovell on pet. of Wm. Lebaron and wife,
16 miles.

To three days viewing, hearing the parties, &c.,
on said pet.

To travel from said Hutchins' to Bassett's in
Lovell, 2 miles, on pet. of James Walker.

13. To 1 day on said pet.

To travel from home to Zury Robinson's in
Sumner on pet. of John Moulton & wife, 14 mi-
les.

To three days viewing, hearing the parties and
locating on said pet.

To travel from David W. Corlies' home on said
pet. 12 miles.

